

It might be a good idea for the vegetables to get a priority order over the weeds.

Hun spies over here regret they have but two wrists to be slapped for their country.

Another optimist is the man who does not read the war news between the lines.

With all these iterations about it being time to stop talking, why do they keep on?

A good farm hand has the love of the country in his system. The city bum never has it.

As a steak or roast, however, the horse possesses distinct advantages over the motorcycle.

One advantage of the new dietary is that a fellow gets a better chance to taste things as they go down.

Reports of German emaciation are not borne out by photographs of the generals or the royal family.

Let the farmers keep the girls at home and they will not lack volunteers to help with the crops.

New York has received another large shipment of strictly fresh country eggs direct from China.

It was never more true that a benefactor is one who makes two plants grow where one grew before.

When daughter gets all of her military togery on, dad gets some new light respecting a war finance bill.

Don't you hate to argue with a man who won't listen to reason, or with one who wants you to listen to it?

The war has made few heroes, but, on the other hand, it has been singularly lenient with many great reputations.

Those who are heart and soul in the cause of defeating autocracy have little trouble in finding means of helping.

The Sammies have learned to go over the top alone. Now watch them improve on the old methods of doing it.

A bill to hang convicted spies has been offered in congress. It is plain that the German spy has outlived his welcome.

France urges the shipping of more fighting men, apparently being much pleased with the way those already there perform.

The same people who had their doubts about turning the clock forward this spring will probably be just as reluctant about turning it back next fall.

Some farmers recommend farmerettes and others do not. Which simply emphasizes the inconclusive fact that there are farmerettes and farmerettes.

After the war we Americans shall either be free or we shall be slaves of Prussia's militarists, and it would be a lot better to die fighting than to submit to the Prussian yoke.

Since the war was started, Germany has lost 270 members of families of counts, 693 members of baronial families, 843 members of the old nobility, 836 of the patent nobility, and many a one of the Hohenzollerns.

Just now Germany is like the small boy with the buck saw and the cord of wood. When asked why he was laboring in such mad haste he replied that he wished to get through before his saw got dull.

Paris is feeling more of the horrors of war. The price of gas there is doubled, but there are no reports that quality is increased.

Berlin hotels are forbidden to supply either bed or table linen to guests, but probably the tourist trade is not very heavy just now, anyway.

The mountain which brought forth a mouse must have a profound sympathy with the huge guns with a range of 80 miles which killed eight chickens in Paris.

The lists of the dead, wounded and missing of the big drive are long and many, but none of the Kaiser's six sons will be found among them.

Many of the greatest inventions were regarded as impractical at the outset. And according to report the inventors are still having their troubles.

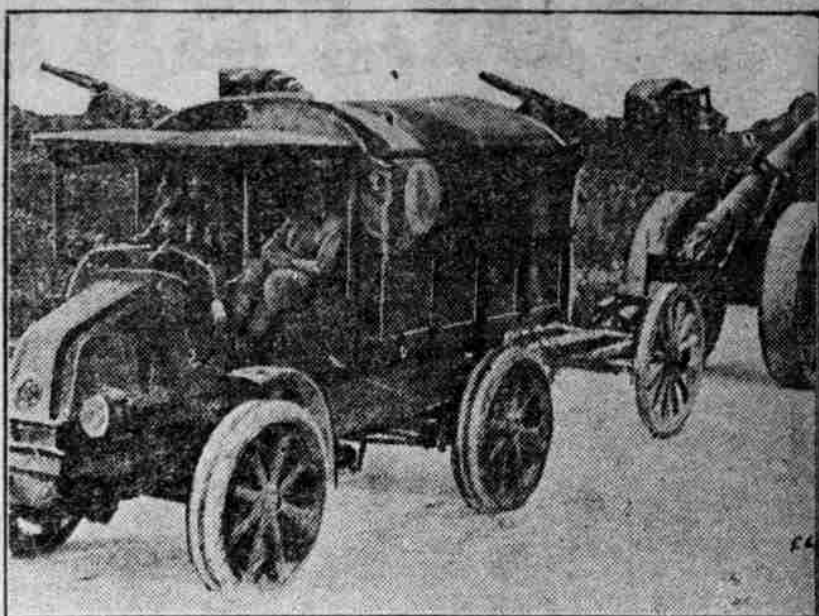
If it came to a choice between building enough ships on time or being defeated by Germany, which would we choose? Well, it has come to that choice.

Clothes may not make the man, but a soldier's uniform gives him a popularity nothing else can ever hope to reach or even promise.

More guns, more ships, more submarine destroyers, more food, more munitions, more men and less and less rhetoric will get us somewhere.

It is announced that new Paris fashions will connect with American economy. And the husbands and fathers in this land of the free are furiously giving thanks.

SHIFTING BIG GUNS ON THE MARNE FRONT



When the enemy discovers the position of a battery it is time to be up and moving. This photograph shows a battery of 105-millimeter field guns being transported to a new position in the Marne district, by the use of motor-trucks.

GREATEST WORRY FOR A MOTORIST

Carbon Will Form in Best of Combustion Chambers and Cause Much Trouble.

SEVERAL WAYS OF REMOVING

Experienced Man Says Best and Surest Way Is Use of Kerosene—Pour Liquid in Gradually and Open Throttle Slowly.

Carbon is one of the greatest worries of the motorist. It will form in the best of combustion chambers.

This substance is deposited through imperfect combustion of the cylinder oil and gasoline. Dust is drawn into the motor and adheres to the first oil surface it strikes, adding to the accumulation of the piston head. Eventually this deposit becomes so deep that it is incandescent, causing premature ignition of the fuel. It is this feature that will prevent any motor running smoothly.

There are many ways of removing carbon. It may be scraped out with tools designed for the purpose. There are several sorts of chemical carbon removers which can be injected into the combustion chamber for the purpose of loosening the carbon and permitting it to be blown out the exhaust.

With some types of motors it is possible to drop a small chain in the combustion chamber and let it scrape the carbon off as it flies around under the impulse of the piston.

Surest Carbon Remover. However, the experienced motorist says the best and surest carbon remover is a dose of ordinary kerosene.

When the engine is hot after a run feed about three or four ounces of kerosene through the air vent on the intake manifold or through the air intake of the carburetor while the engine is idling. The kerosene should be poured in gradually and the throttle opened very slowly, which draws the kerosene into the cylinders in larger quantities than can be vaporized and burned at once. In a few minutes the excess kerosene is being churned up and down in the cylinders, soaking the valve seats and spark plugs.

Many car owners inject the kerosene through the petcocks, but the method described above has the advantage of uniform application to the valves. When the oil is put in by way of the petcocks it is likely to run down one side of the carbon deposit, leaving the other side untouched.

Prevent Formation. By giving the motor a dose of kerosene once a week it is possible to prevent the formation of carbon deposit.

One Kansas City motorist has a small tank of kerosene installed in the front of his car. Every day as he draws near his home, he switches from his gasoline feed to the kerosene for ten minutes' running. He claims this practice has relieved him from all carbon troubles and that his engine runs as well as when new.

Mixtures of various sorts have proven good carbon removers. Alcohol and kerosene in proportions of three to one make a good carbon solvent, motorists say, and another good carbon cleanser is made of two parts acetone, two parts kerosene and one part ether.

In preventing the formation of carbon, the use of good cylinder oil and the correct adjustment of the carburetor is necessary. The best advice is to buy a standard brand of oil in quantity recommended for use in the particular make and model of car. Some cars use different weight oil in summer and winter. As the car gets older and the parts become thoroughly worn in and a trifle loose, a heavier oil is often beneficial, motorists say.

Cause of Overheating. A cause of overheating that is frequently overlooked is a slipping fan belt. It must run at the speed intended by the designer or it will not properly cool the water. If you can take hold of the blades of the fan and spin it the belt is too loose. A very good arrangement is where the tension of the belt is taken up automatically by a spring.

WHAT SHAKESPEARE SAID

"I will remedy this gear ere long."—Henry VI, part II.

"The dust hath blinded them."—Henry VI, part II.

"I like the new tire."—Much Ado About Nothing.

"As horns are odious they are necessary."—As You Like It.

"I show thee the best springs."—The Tempest.

"As one would set up a top."—Coriolanus.

"Marks upon his battered shield."—Titus Andronicus.

"Had it been all the worth of his car."—Cymbeline.

"And you, sir, for this chain arrested me."—Comedy of Errors.

"Humbleness may drive unto a fine."—Merchant of Venice.

"How quickly should you speed?"—Hamlet.

"Our lamp is spent, it's out."—Antony and Cleopatra.

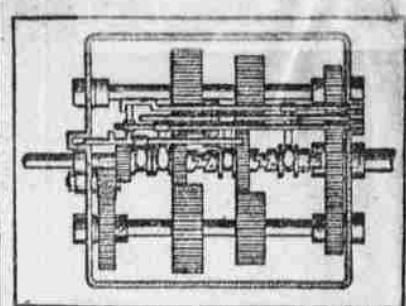
"An't please you, deliver."—Coriolanus.

"I am out of the road of rutting."—Pericles.

CHANGING SPEED OF GEARING

Device Especially Designed for Use on Automobiles and Other Power-Driven Vehicles.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a device for changing speed gearing says: "The object is to provide a means of speed gearing especially designed for use on automobiles and other power-driven vehicles, and devices, and arranged to permit the operator to readily shift from a lower to a higher speed and in doing so causing the lower speed to move automatically out of action and without moving out of gear with its companion gear wheel."



Sectional Plan View.

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GASOLINE SUPPLY IS LARGE

There Are Millions of Acres of Oil Lands in This Country Which Have Not Been Touched.

A group of oil experts may insist that the gasoline supply is in danger of exhaustion, but there are others of apparently equal ability who scoff at the notion and take an optimistic view, says Millstones.

In this country there are still millions of acres of oil lands which have scarcely been scratched. The Mexican oil fields can increase their production more than tenfold once the transportation difficulties are solved. Costa Rica gives many evidences of being rich in oil, and work is being begun there.

Apparently there is still plenty of oil in sight and the means of production and distribution is being improved.

GREAT DANGER IN GASOLINE

Single Pint Threatens Explosion in Ordinary Room, Says Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Vapor from a single pint of gasoline will render the air in an ordinary-sized room explosive. Water has no effect on burning gasoline, except to spread the fire.

So states a department of agriculture bulletin on farm fire prevention, which advises that the only safe place to keep a gasoline supply is in an underground tank.

Open-flame lights should never be allowed in a building housing an automobile, farm tractor or gasoline engine, and such a building should never be heated by a stove, says the bulletin.

ADVANCE FOR RAILROAD MEN

Director General McAdoo Makes Official Promise to All the Workers.

TO DATE FROM JANUARY 1

About Twenty Per Cent Increase, It Is Thought, Will Be Provided—More Poorly Paid Men Are to Be First Taken Care Of.

Director General McAdoo sent a message to all the employees of the railroad administration giving them practical assurance that they would receive a substantial increase in wages about May 5, immediately after his return on the completion of the Liberty Loan drive.

The wage increase will date from January 1, and the director general passes along the broad hint that the increase will be four months' "velvet" and no better use could be made of it than in turning this to the support of the war, for which they will receive 4½ per cent a year interest.

No indication of the increase is given. The wage adjustment board finished its decision and was ready to submit the findings to the director general.

It is generally believed that the advance will average about 20 per cent. This will mean the cutting of a melon worth something like \$250,000,000 for the employees. It will be divided, in view of the high cost of living, so the more poorly paid men will receive the greater proportionate increase.

"Director General McAdoo's suggestion that we invest in government bonds," said an official of one of the brotherhoods, "is unnecessary. We had been planning to do that."

GENERAL LABOR NOTES

Nearly 300 members of local 287 of the Chicago bakers' union, employed mostly in Jewish bakeries, went out on strike a few days ago because their employers would not allow them an extra day off each week or two, according to William Krausz, secretary of the union. A six-working-day week was in vogue up to a few days ago, when the union presented a new contract to the employers, demanding an extra day off that the unemployed members of the union might obtain work on this day.

Members of the Toledo carpenters' union asked an increase in wages of 5 cents an hour on all work, beginning next Monday. They have given notice to their employers that they will not work for less than 60 cents an hour. They now have eight hours a day and the new increase would mean 40 cents a day additional. The union men say the increase is necessary because of the greatly increased cost of living.

A strike of 2,000 members of the Chicago Painters' District council, threatening a general tieup of construction work engaging the whole building trades' council, was settled and the men returned to work. An increase of pay from 72½ to 75 cents an hour was agreed on by the painting and decorating contractors.

Three thousand members of the building trades unions out on strike for a month returned to work at Kansas City on contracts estimated to total \$7,000,000. The members of the building trades struck a month ago, when the general strike was called to assist striking laundry drivers and workers.

Because they did not like daylight saving and refused to observe new working hours, 60 employees of George White & Sons, manufacturers, London, Ont., struck. The men were asking for higher wages and other concessions, but the application of daylight saving in the face of the protest of the men precipitated the walkout.

There are 107,000 women employed in the Prussian railroad service. The Prussian railroad minister, Breitenbach, in so announcing in the Prussian house of deputies, said it was astonishing to see what the women could do.

Building of a model town for ship workers near Camden, N. J., has been started by the Emergency Fleet corporation. The 907 houses to be erected will cost \$2,500,000 and other improvements \$650,000 more.

The Newfoundland railway strike has been settled. The terms of the settlement are that the men shall resume work with the understanding that a revision of wages be made within a month.

First returns on Liberty loan subscriptions in the shipyards showed that the Seattle yard had subscribed \$1,640,000 to date. This represents investments by 85 per cent of the yard's employees.

Two hundred pipe fitters declared a strike in the shipyards at Baltimore because one man refused to join the union. The local president of the American Federation of Labor addressed the strikers, condemning the walkout.

Jamestown (N. Y.) typographical union has secured an agreement which increases wages \$3 a week.

The poorest paying job for women in Japan is that of elementary school teachers.

Health insurance has lately been urged upon the New York state legislature by trade unionists.

GERMAN WORKERS FEEL PINCH

Their Wages Not Equal to Greatly Increased Cost of Living—Other Labor News of Interest.

Increase in wages paid in Germany have utterly failed to keep pace with the increased cost of living, says the April bulletin of the department of labor. The average increase in wages has been 50 per cent, while the living cost has gone up 300 per cent. The greatest increase in wages has been received by Prussian metal workers, who are now getting 69 per cent more than they formerly received. Increases as low as 16 per cent have been reported and some women are still being paid less than \$2.50 per week. The purchasing power of money has dropped to one-fourth its value before the war, according to the bulletin. German workmen, it says, are being underfed. One egg per week is their allowance. Oleomargarine is limited to an ounce and a half for a family of four. Sugar is more plentiful, the family allowance being one and one-half pounds. Coffee is practically unobtainable. Potatoes are the heaviest item in the ordinary diet.

Socialism in America was branded as poisonous German propaganda by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech at Cleveland in behalf of the Liberty Loan. Mr. Gompers declared he had been changed from "the most active pacifist in America to a good fighter" and he said that labor will not meet in a peace movement until the war is over and labor parties of all countries can be represented.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining company and its ten subsidiary corporations announced a general raise over the present minimum wages of 5 per cent, with increases running up to 25 per cent for some classes of underground work, effective May 1. The contract system remains in force, making even greater earnings possible. It is said about 10,500 men will be benefited.

New England's labor problem has become so serious that the Thomas G. Plant company, one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the country, advertised for women with babies or small children who are experienced shoe stitchers. The company has installed a large nursery and will have a staff of kindergarten teachers while their mothers work.

Five thousand switchboard operators of the Chicago Telephone Company have received an advance in pay of 10 per cent. In announcing the increase the company explained that it has been at pains to strike a balance between the increased cost of operation during war times and the increasing cost of living confronted by the operators.

The Holland government closed the big state artillery shops at Hemburg, five miles north of Amsterdam, because of strikes. There was serious rioting near the shops when mobs attacked men going to work. Many persons were wounded when troops charged the crowds. The police arrested the strike breakers.

Differences between the Bethlehem Steel company and its employees, which grew out of the extension of the eight-hour shift to ten hours and twenty-five minutes in machine shop No. 4 have been adjusted. Demands of the employees for time and one-half for overtime, night shift included, and double time on holidays were granted.

Portland (Ore.) has lost its "bootblacks." They are "shoe shiners" now. The polishers have all joined Shoe Shiners' Union Local 15,696, and have advanced the price of their "wares" to 15 cents for the common or garden variety of shine, and 20 cents for an oil shine.

The Krupp works, German gun and munitions manufacturers, employed more than 110,000 persons in February, and the number was then expected to reach 126,000 in April, according to an Essen dispatch. Thirty thousand women were among the employees.

Chairman Hurley wrote to Chairman Sherley of the house appropriations committee asking that the bill to increase the wages of government employees generally \$120 a year should be amended to include the employees of the shipping board.

Five hundred union workers of Indiana Harbor erected a Red Cross "hut" 100 by 100 feet in dimensions in six hours and dedicated it with a parade of the various craftsmen who took part in its construction.

A general strike in sympathy with striking street car employees became effective at Waco, Texas. Five thousand men and women, it is estimated by strike leaders, did not report for work.

One hundred and fifty newsboys at Seattle went on strike because an evening paper refused them a higher percentage on their sales. Police reserves went on duty to break up mobs near newspaper offices.

A co-operative bakery conducted by a Denver union is said to have saved the people of that city \$1,000 a day recently by underselling the bakery "combine."

Army officers, enlisted men and civilian government employees at Rock Island, Ill., went over the top with their quota of \$500,000 of third issue Liberty bonds.

The Kentucky state federation of labor favors a state printing plant. Toronto (Can.) metal polishers have secured better working conditions. In the British munition factories it has been proved that five women are doing the work which it formerly took six men to do.

The Dominion Atlantic railway has increased wages of its maintenance-of-way men 40 cents a day.

TENNESSEE HAPPENINGS

Interesting News Gathered From Various Places in the Volunteer State

Memphis.—The public schools of Memphis will close June 28, instead of July 5.

Union City.—The Red Cross of this county is making arrangements to put on a big campaign on May 20 to 27.

Paris.—Hon. J. J. B. Johnsonius has been named to supervise the Red Cross campaign, which begins on May 20.

Milan.—The city authorities of Milan have issued a proclamation that persons, white or colored, must get employment and get to work.

Jackson.—A conference of sheep growers was held in Jackson for the purpose of encouraging the growing of sheep in West Tennessee.

Memphis.—Penn chapter, Royal Arch Masons, dedicated a service flag with 12 stars at the Masonic temple with appropriate ceremonies.

Trezevant.—Dr. Rufus W. Weaver of Nashville preached the commencement sermon for the graduating class of the Trezevant high school at the Baptist church.

Newbern.—The cotton crop which was planted in this county has begun to come up and a good stand is reported throughout the farming districts in Dyer county.

Knoxville.—By unanimous vote the Knoxville board of education went on record for the elimination of the German language from the course of study in the city schools.

Huntingdon.—At a recent meeting of the Republican executive committee R. A. Greene, the editor of the Republican, was elected secretary to succeed J. W. Jarrett, resigned.

Hartsville.—The merchants' carnival given for the benefit of the Red Cross was one of the greatest events ever held in Trousdale county. The total sum realized was \$1,834.50.

Knoxville.—Over 2,000 patriotic tillers of the soil attended the general session of the forty-fifth annual East Tennessee farmers' convention at O. P. temple hall, University of Tennessee experiment station.

Knoxville.—Poultry production of the state during the past year has increased 20 per cent over that of last year, according to Prof. R. N. Crane, poultry expert, division of extension, University of Tennessee.

Chattanooga.—Neal L. Thompson, assistant state attorney-general and a prominent member of the local bar, has gone to Washington to take up his duties as assistant to the assistant United States attorney-general.

Selmer.—The annual footwashing occasion was observed by the Gravel-hill Primitive Baptist church in an all-day service nine miles southeast of Selmer. Rev. J. T. Phillips of Martin, Tenn., preached the annual sermon.

Ripley.—The closing exercises of the Ripley public school was held at the school building, a large crowd being present. The class address was delivered by Rev. R. I. Long, and following this a most interesting program was given.

Lexington.—An intensely patriotic service was held at Rock Hill Baptist church, five miles east of town, the occasion being the unveiling of a service flag in honor of seven young men from that church who are in the United States army.

Knoxville.—Senator Robert Love Taylor has been dead more than six years, and while no granite marker is necessary to keep his name and memory fresh with citizens of the Volunteer state, an appropriate and imposing spire has just been erected by his widow at the head of the little mound at Old Gray cemetery, Knoxville, which contains all that is mortal of Tennessee's apostle of sunshine.

Greenville, S. C.—Declaring he is anxious to see active service and fearing the 114th field artillery might not go overseas for some time, First Lieut. David J. Britan of Maryville has resigned his commission with the regiment at Camp Sevier and volunteered in the naval coast defense reserve at Nashville.—Lieut. Britan represented Blount county in the lower house of the 1915 general assembly of Tennessee.

Memphis.—The boys of the Measick high school at Buntyn have organized a club for patriotic service under the direction of M. D. Brock, county agent. All of the boys in the club are gardeners and farmers on a small scale. If any one of the residents of Buntyn desires a garden planted all that he has to do is to notify the boys' club and they will do the rest.

Union City.—William M. Hendricks of Elbridge, this county, received a telegram that his son, Daniel, who was in camp at Ellis Island, N. Y., is dead.